

## CARLISLE TO BE ON THE STAND TO-DAY.

He Will Reach Trenton This Afternoon and Testify in the Brockway Trial.

Will Be Asked if He Knew of the Existence of the Fibre Paper in the Hoboken House.

GOOD DAY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Ulrich, the Spy, Tells of His Dealings with Dr. Bradford and Mrs. Smith, and Makes Some Damaging Admissions Concerning Himself.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 19.—An officer in the cabinet of the President of the United States is going to testify in the trial of a notorious counterfeiter. It has been decided beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle will appear to-morrow on the witness stand in the trial here of King Counterfeiter Brockway and his accomplices, Mrs. Abbie L. Smith and C. V. Wagner, in the Federal Court. Although Mr. Carlisle had been subpoenaed to appear, the prosecution has sought for some time to effect an understanding with counsel for the defense whereby the Secretary might be spared the loss of time necessitated by the trip from Washington. As the understanding could not be effected, the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury is necessary, and a telegram was received yesterday at the United States District Attorney's office announcing that Mr. Carlisle will arrive in Trenton at 1:40 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The bone of contention which will result in the presence of the Secretary is the fibre paper found in the house at No. 542 Ann street, Hoboken, the headquarters of the counterfeiting gang. Colonel Thomas Calhoun Campbell, who is counsel for Mrs. Smith and Wagner, conceded that the paper found in the Hoboken cottage, and which, among other things, is the subject of the indictment against the prisoners, was, at the time the arrest was made, in the possession of the prisoners, but that he had no knowledge or consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. He also wished the stipulation that the paper was found in the house without the knowledge or consent of the Secretary of the Treasury. This, he explained, was meant as a safeguard against future litigation on technicalities. The defense refused to admit the stipulation and the Secretary will have to take the witness stand to-morrow.

Without the knowledge and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury it is a crime for any one to have in his possession either an imitation of or the real fibre paper upon which are printed the obligatory notes of the Government. The presumed attitude of the defense is that Ulrich, the spy, who brought the counterfeiting into the grasp of the law, was a mere tool, and that he received \$3 a day for his detective work.

Yesterday was the third day of the Brockway trial and was a red-letter day for the prosecution, as Charles F. Ulrich, the spy, took the stand and told a story of great interest. Ulrich, who is now in the Federal Court, was more calm and cool yesterday than before, and his face wore a hard but pleasant look. He listened to the testimony of the man who, he said, was a hard but pleasant looking man, and he said that he had never seen Ulrich's face, and even followed him with his gaze as the witness walked away, but Ulrich's eyes did not once seek those of the aged criminal before him.

Ulrich is a decided German type and speaks English with an accent. He is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs probably about 175 pounds, and is near sixty years old. His face is red, smooth shaven, and rugged, with high cheek bones, and an aquiline nose. His hair is dark, rather thin, and is brushed back from his high forehead. His chin is prominent and rounded. He was dressed in black, and in his somberness he somewhat resembled Brockway.

SPY ULTRICH'S TESTIMONY. Mr. Rose took him in hand at once, and in answer to his questions Ulrich said that he went to New York in June last, met Countess, the "dear-betwixt" with whom he had been corresponding while in Cincinnati, and was introduced to Dr. Bradford. One night at 11 o'clock Dr. Bradford took him to the cottage at No. 542 Ann street, Hoboken. Ulrich had, at his direction, brought two steel plates, some "black" ink, and a bottle of "gunpowder." These things, with a set of engraver's tools, he gave to Dr. Bradford before they started for Hoboken. The Ann street house he found. Mrs. Smith and Wagner were in the kitchen. Dr. Bradford said: "This is the man from the West I have been expecting." After Ulrich had been assigned to a garret room with matting on the floor and stairs to lead to the attic, Dr. Bradford said: "I don't want you and the printer to disturb each other. He is an old friend of yours, and I believe there is something between you, but I'll overlook all that."

Ulrich then told about his week in the house and the two letters he had written to Chief Hazen of the Secret Service, telling him it was time to raid the cottage. One day Mrs. Smith showed him how she made the fibre paper by tracing the silk threads upon one and then pasting the other over it. Ulrich said to her: "Don't you know we're all sitting on a pile of gunpowder?" This frightened Mrs. Smith for a time, but later she showed him a counterfeit \$100 Canadian bill. She did not see what Ulrich did with it, but he mailed it to W. J. Burns, a Secret Service officer, in whose employ he was directly acting.

Bradford returned four days later, on Wednesday, bringing a ruling machine, the witness conceding that the machine was lying on the exhibit table just beside Brockway's head. The following day Dr. Bradford took Ulrich into the pressroom on the second floor, where he saw the mass of fibre paper, the electrotyping cells and the other counterfeiting paraphernalia. "I saw the press was no good," said Ulrich. It was broken, and a good print could not be obtained from it. On that day Ulrich heard Dr. Bradford working at the press, and later he went into Ulrich's room and said: "I've spent a good deal of money and gotten into lots of trouble over this, but I can't get the thing right." That the witness said was the last he saw of Bradford, who was arrested soon after.

Ulrich said he had been in prison thirty years ago for counterfeiting, but for twenty years had done nothing unlawful. When cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, Ulrich testified that he was in the Ohio Penitentiary in 1867, and afterward in New Jersey in 1868. When asked if he had been arrested once, Ulrich refused to answer. Judge Green sustained the refusal.

"How long did you know Burns?" Mr. Campbell asked. "Not until he followed me here from Cincinnati," Ulrich replied. "Burns said he knew you in the Ohio Penitentiary twenty-five years ago." "Then Mr. Burns must have been a very young man when I was in the penitentiary," Ulrich said.

ULTRICH'S RECORD. This caused a ripple of laughter, at which Ulrich looked much annoyed. He finally admitted he was in the Ohio Penitentiary. Ulrich also said he was in Germany in 1880.

"Were you sentenced to twelve years in prison, and liberated on a promise to leave the country?" Mr. Campbell inquired. The witness up to this time had been

plagiaristic, but then he cried out: No; That's a lie! I was arrested in Germany, but for nothing.

At this juncture turned to the other lawyers for the defense and said: "Gentlemen, you are talking too long. I can hear you. Perhaps you want the jury to hear you, too."

"Very unfair assumption," said Mr. Campbell. "Then Lawyer Guild pulled the jury, none of the members of which had heard the witness' testimony, and he left the stand." Thomas F. Flynn, Owen Owens and Sidney Esquilier, Secret Service officers, followed Ulrich, and Brockway's handling as the incidents of the raid and their knowledge of Brockway. Esquilier explained the making of the fibre paper, and William J. McManus, another Secret Service man, told of the finding of the spurious bills under the garret flooring. Recess was then taken.

George W. Casleir, who for twenty-five years superintended the production of bonds and notes in the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, was then called to the stand. He said the counterfeits made by the Brockway gang were extraordinarily good. He had known Brockway in New Haven when he was a boy.

There, at Yale University, Professor Silliman gave lectures in the early '50s on electrotyping, then a new process, and these lectures had a great effect on Ulrich, as they gave him the cue for counterfeiting by electrotyping.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service, was the next witness. He repeated the stories told by his detectives. He said that when he raided the house he said to Mrs. Smith, "This is the man who has been arrested," and that she had better tell the truth, as it would be easier for her in the matter of connection. She said she had no knowledge of the matter, but that she had heard of an admission from the Chief that her truthful statements would weigh in her favor on the jury.

That ended the session of the day. The case will go on at 10:30 to-morrow morning. The counterfeiting scheme was made public to-day by Mr. Rose. The captured printed and partly printed notes in the Ann street cottage aggregated \$348.50 worth of United States \$500 gold certificates, and \$100 notes of the Bank of Montreal; fibre paper the size of the United States \$500 gold certificates, worth of gold certificates. This means that the complete circulation of the notes would have realized \$2,757,250.

## TYPHOID AND WELL WATER

Jersey City's Board of Health Finds That the Epidemic in Greenville Is Caused by Impure Water.

An epidemic of typhoid fever, that is at present raging in the Greenville section of Jersey City, has caused the Board of Health to make an investigation. They find that the cause of the disease is due to well water used by the affected persons. The water of a well on the Bergen avenue, that had been used by the members of the family and neighbors for years, was analyzed. It was found to be a diseased water, and the cause of the epidemic. The well was closed up. Mrs. Hiber and her neighbors were indignant at the order, and have engaged a chemist to make an independent analysis. There are numerous other wells in the vicinity of Mrs. Hiber's residence. The water of all is believed to be impure and will be analyzed. All wells in other parts of the city are also to be examined, and if the water is found to be impure, they will be closed up.

A FORTY-NINER PASSES AWAY. Moses Davis, an Old Resident of Bloomfield, Dies of Diabetes. Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 19.—Moses Davis, an old resident of this place, died at his home, on Oakland avenue, last night, of diabetes. For a number of years Mr. Davis was an engineer at the Essex County Asylum for the Insane, and also prominent in Masonic circles, being the oldest member of Bloomfield Lodge. When the gold fever broke out in California in 1849, Mr. Davis was one of the many who visited that State, and amassed considerable gold, most of which was lost by the sinking of the steamer upon which it had been shipped East.

He also served as a constable for a number of years. He leaves three grown children, two daughters and one son, the latter a New York coffee broker in Wall street.

## ALL OPPOSED TO DOG TAXES.

Matters of Interest to Elizabeth to Be Argued at Trenton To-day.

Elizabeth, Feb. 19.—There will be argued before the Supreme Court in Trenton to-day by J. C. Connolly, of this city, some cases of much interest here. One is the question as to whether the tax on dogs is valid. All the citizens here have refused to pay any dog tax, and have brought the case to the highest court. Another case is as to whether a keeper must get new signatures to his license application every time he asks for a new license. Another is to compel the Consolidated Traction Company to cease putting salt on its tracks to melt the ice and snow.

## DANGER IN CLEANING GLOVES.

A Paterson School Teacher Badly Burned by Benzine Igniting.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 19.—Miss Annie A. Lister, a young and well-known school teacher, was severely burned last night in an unusual way. She had donned a pair of kid gloves and was cleaning them with benzine, when they caught fire from the lamp beside which she was standing. There was no one else in the house at the time, and Miss Lister ran into the street with her hands and arms enveloped in flames. Her hands, arms and shoulders were badly burned before a neighbor came to her assistance and smothered the flames.

## HUSBAND'S RIGHTS DEFINED.

Judge Hudspeth Says a Man May Protect His Wife from Insult.

"A man has a right to protect his wife from insult or assault," said Judge Hudspeth in the Hudson County Sessions Court, yesterday, in discharging Henry Brown, of Hoboken. Brown had been charged with assault and battery by Emily Schmidt and Frank Hampeke, whom he had thrashed on August 14 last, for insulting his wife.

Judge Hudspeth also said that Hampeke and Schmidt, by denying that they had insulted Mrs. Brown, evidently were waiving perjury, as several reliable witnesses swore that they had seen them approach the woman.

Mayor Rankin Causes an Arrest. Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 19.—While Mayor Rankin and his daughters were walking up Broad street last night, a young man named Edward Wetsell used insulting language in their presence. The Mayor at once caused his arrest, but this morning, on the promise of a young man to behave himself properly, the Mayor allowed him to go free.

Forty Dozen Eggs in a Collision. Montclair, N. J., Feb. 19.—Forty dozen of eggs were strewn in the street at this place yesterday from the delivery wagon of the Delaware River Egg Company, of Orange, caused by the horse running away and colliding with another wagon. Both vehicles were badly damaged.

MOST BLOODTHIRSTY GENERAL. World. An Alsatian remnant of the Middle Ages. Read about him in the Sunday Journal. Order it in advance, or you will miss it.

## UNION OF SATAN'S FOES.

Salvation Lassies and Prominent Church Women Working Together at Bridgeton.

Prayers Asked in the Great Revival Meetings for the Success of the Army in Blue.

## CONVERTED IN THE GLASS HOUSE.

Reclaiming of Sinners Who Had Boasted That They Had Not Entered a Church Since Childhood—Work Aided by the Mayor.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 19.—The result of yesterday's hour of prayer was more than satisfactory to the persons in charge of the great revival here. To-day the evangelists and pastors expressed their thanks to the merchants of Bridgeton who closed their stores yesterday in answer to the Mayor's appeal.

The meetings to-day and last night were well attended, as the result of yesterday's work. So far it is estimated that over 25,000 persons have attended the meetings. The number asking to be prayed for in churches at every meeting. To-night over forty persons requested prayers. Among the number who stood up for prayer were persons who before the revival made it their boast that they had not been in a church since they were compelled to go by their parents.

A notable case of conversion was that told of in the testimony of a gray-headed glass blower, who said that he had attended the meeting yesterday, and went home to pray by the bedside of his sick son. While engaged in prayer he became convinced.



REV. L. D. STALTZ.



Scene in the Great Revival of Bridgeton.



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Scene in the Great Revival of Bridgeton.

Noonday services in the Cumberland Glass Works, during which the hard-handed men of toil raise their voice in the service of song. Many of them have become converts to religion. In other parts of the town the revival is also carried on, notably in the Opera House, where prominent churchwomen and Salvation Army lassies are uniting their efforts.

verted, and his son, in answer to his prayers, was also converted. The fame of the big revival has spread far and wide, and telegrams congratulating the people in charge of the work are received from churchmen in distant parts of the country.

The services to-day were conducted by Drs. Hoover and Staltz, at the Central Methodist, and the First Baptist churches. The glass-house meetings are considered the most successful ever held in the city. The meeting yesterday in the works of the Cumberland Glass Company bore fruit to-night, and among the congregations were many of the men of the works who, it is said, had not attended religious service in years.

The revivalists have been criticised for renting the opera house to hold their meetings in by some persons who do not believe that church services should be held in a theatre. Mr. C. W. Shoemaker, who owns the controlling interest in the Cumberland Glass Works, and at whose place service was held yesterday in defence of holding the meetings in the opera house, said: "We rented the opera house for three reasons. First, it did not give any church an advantage. If a man was converted in a church he might wish to join that particular church, and this would be an obstacle to a united revival. In this way each church stands on an equal footing in regard to converts. The second reason was that the opera house would hold 3,500 people, and that is more than any of the churches can accommodate. The last reason was that during the revival we wished to keep Satan out of Bridgeton by keeping out theatrical entertainments. People who patronized the opera house might be drawn to the theatre during the revival

service and shown the evil of their ways and saved."

One of the novel features of the great revival is the presence of the Salvation Army in it. Besides holding their own services, the lassies in blue have with prominent women church members at the meetings, and prayers for the success of the Salvation Army have been asked from time to time by the local pastors from their pulpits.

## RAY'S STRANGE SUICIDE.

The Man Who Froze Himself to Death Identified and Buried in Potter's Field.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 19.—The mystery of the death of the man who was found frozen in a barn on the Cranbury Turnpike Monday afternoon, and whose body was stripped to the waist, has not been solved. The man was identified as Henry Ray, lately of Freehold, employed there by the family of Wilkes Erickson. His native place is said to have been Tom's River, N. J.

James Earl, superintendent of the People's Mission, having reason to believe of the finding of the body, remembered having employed such a man to cut wood in the mission's charity woodyard. He and John Frazer, who had known him as Ray, went to McDee's morgue, where the body lay, to identify it. Their surmise was correct. It was indeed Ray. He had been a jolly sort of man in life, and they had not known him to be dependent. His age was somewhere between fifty and sixty.

On Friday last Ray worked at the woodyard. When it came on evening he quit, but said he would come around on the following day. He did not show up. At the woodyard one of the men said Ray had heard that a man named Charles Houser, living on the Cranbury Turnpike, needed a wood cutter, and expressed his intention of going out to see him. Mr. Houser says Ray did not appear at his place. It was further said the deceased had applied at Houser's tramps' lodging house, on Nelson street, for lodging, but had been refused for some reason.

The corpse of Ray was found on the Arnold farm, which is managed by Louis Ayres. One peculiar feature of the supposed suicide is that the body was found in a position that would have been locked secretly. Coroner McDee, when he first arrived, thought there had been a prize fight, the body being stripped to the waist, and that the man had been knocked out and left to die. No marks of violence, however, were discovered on the body. Superintendent Earl and Mr. Kidney held a short funeral service over the remains this morning. This afternoon they were buried in Potter's Field.

## MONTCLAIR IS EXCITED.

Citizens Protest Against the Moving of the Post Office from the Centre of the Town.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 19.—The business men here are indignant over a proposed change of the Post Office from the Morris building, in the centre of the town, to a new building, to be erected by Dr. C. W. Butler, on Valley road, opposite the new Police Station. Dr. Butler has the agreement signed by the Post Office authorities at Washington, the building to be ready for occupancy by May 1. Charles B. Morris, who owns the present building, has demanded more rent from the Government.

There may be seen in the afternoon the flower of Newark's swiftest set, as well as the social leaders of the suburban towns. To mention a few, Miss Alice Downing, one of the debutantes of the season, is a most graceful skater. Clad in her skating costume, which consists of Alpha hat, black skirt, larger than the usual skating garment, heavy blue coat and thick calfskin boots, she is a figure that commands much admiration.

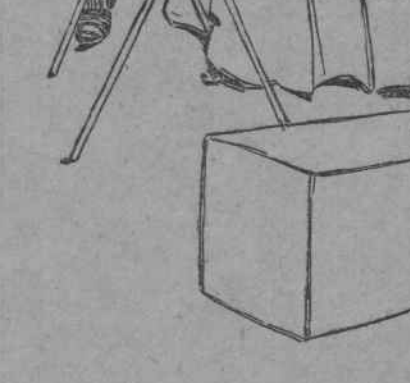
Miss Margaret Nichols is another young woman who has more requests from would-be partners than she can accept. She is one of Newark's prettiest girls. She made her debut last year, and is an ardent devotee of the sport. The dark eyes of Miss Ethel Colt dance with pleasure when she is skating. She is a tall girl, of graceful figure, and very stylish.

Miss Mira Jackson, daughter of F. Wolcott Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is another distinguished skater. She is pretty, vivacious of manner and dresses in excellent taste. Miss Alice Booram appears in dainty sweaters and skating skates. Other skaters who attract the attention of the many spectators always present, are Miss Lizzie Downing, Mr. A. F. Gifford, Frank Bickel, James Cunningham, Percy Edgar, Frederick Smith, Miss Ethel Colt. With cold weather sports will wither and melt away, but the skating parties that are being made up on the plea of needed exercise and charity continued.

## WANTS A DIVORCE AT 16.

A Youthful Hoboken Bridegroom Says He Would Rather Go to Jail Than Live with His Wife.

Thomas Wren, sixteen years old, of No. 86 Clinton street, Hoboken, who has been a benedict since January 22 last, desires to get a divorce. He says he would rather go to jail than live with his wife. He says he is a benedict since January 22 last, and desires to get a divorce. He says he would rather go to jail than live with his wife.



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## THEY SKATE FOR CHARITY.

And at the Same Time Newark's Smart Set Enjoy the Sport on Clark's Pond.

The Millionaire's Boathouse Converted Into a Rink by the Freezing Weather.

## HE CHARGES 15 CENTS FOR THE POOR.

At Close of the Season the Aggregate Receipts Are Turned Over to a Charitable Institution—Some of the Skaters.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 19.—Holding aloof from the frozen surface of the Morris Canal, the river and the basin near Orange avenue, where the multitude disports itself, Newark society to-day and this evening has been gliding and whirling on Mr. Clark's exclusive skating pond. It is an ideal place for the skater, situated within the grounds of William Clark, a millionaire, and an officer of the big thread company that has its mammoth factories in this city and in Harrison and Kearny. The grounds are on Prospect avenue and within easy access by trolley car from all parts of the city, as well as from the Oranges, Summit and other fashionable suburbs.

This Winter finds Mr. Clark's boathouse converted into a skating rink. It is warmed and lighted, and just the place to attract the skaters who do not relish facing the blasts of an outdoor pond. The owner's servant are always in attendance to assist in putting on or taking off skates and to perform other duties that add to the pleasure of the sport.

There is a decided vein of philanthropy in Mr. Clark's make-up, and it finds expression in providing this delightful rink for the select few. A fee of 15 cents is collected from each skater, and at the end of the season the sum so gathered is handed in a check to one of the charitable institutions. Thus a very respectable contribution is made each year, and in justice to Mr. Clark it should be said that the money is not pocketed by his name, but in that of the public who may enjoy the sport.

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## Griggs and Solons Show Their Power.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 19.—Senator Voorhees paid his respects to the lobby to-day and at the same time reminded Senator Johnson that the latter has yet a thing or two to learn about Legislatures and legislation. It was during the second reading of the bill introduced by Senator Johnson that Senator Voorhees forcibly expressed himself. One of Senator Johnson's bills is intended to legalize the reorganization of the Erie Railroad and authorize the lease of the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie. The bills were only introduced last night.

Senator Voorhees wanted the bills amended so as to contain a provision stipulating for the elevation or depression of the Erie's tracks at grade crossings in Jersey City. Senator Johnson thought the track elevation provision should be the subject of a separate bill. Senator Voorhees, who knows the fate in previous years of bills to compel the Erie to elevate its tracks, said that the present was the time to take advantage of an opportunity to drive a bargain with the Erie by making the passage of Senator Johnson's bill dependent upon the inserting of a rider providing for track elevation.

Senator Voorhees reminded Mr. Johnson that he was a new man in the Legislature and that he had not had the advantage which his own seven or eight years' experience gave him to realize the potency of the lobby in defeating the various bills introduced to compel the Erie to elevate its tracks. The opposition of Senator Voorhees, supplemented by that of Senator Daly, resulted in the bill being laid over and made a special order for next Tuesday.

Governor Griggs would not be interviewed to-day as to why he sent William H. Corbin to Prosecutor Charles H. Winfield, of Hudson County, with a request for the latter's resignation. Neither would the Governor deny or affirm that he had sent Mr. Corbin to the Hudson Prosecutor. Notwithstanding the Governor's reticence in the matter, it was generally accepted here to-day as a fact that Governor Griggs is most anxious to have Mr. Winfield resign and that Mr. Winfield will not comply with the request.

Two more Democratic judges had their fate sealed to-day when Governor Griggs sent to the Senate the names of two Republicans to succeed them when their terms expire next April. The new appointments are John Rellstab, as District Court Judge, of Trenton, and Charles V. D. Joline, as Judge of Camden's District Court. The judges superseded are Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, of Trenton, son of the Chief Justice, and Judge Howard Carrow, of Camden.

It has been discovered that the innovation of a general appropriation bill instituted last June for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1895, has left some necessary expenditures during the present year unprovided for, and a deficiency bill will be passed during the present session in addition to the general appropriation bill for the year beginning next November. Senators Voorhees and Daly have had a conference with the Governor, who advises that the deficiency bill be kept down to the smallest possible amount. It is not improbable, however, that the bill will run up to a pretty big figure, as many of the members have several appropriations that they want included in the bill.

The House to-day passed the Senate repeal of Senator Ketcham's last year's bill giving the Mayor of Newark the power to fill congressional vacancies. The bill was passed last year to negative a possible decision by the Court of Errors setting aside the redistricting of Newark's ward lines, which would have put back in office a number of Democratic Councilmen who had been superseded by Republicans. The court upheld the redistricting, making the bill unnecessary, and its repeal is now simply to get it off the statute book.

Assemblyman Lloyd got through the House to-day his bill prohibiting the holding of elections in Barrows, and against which so much opposition was manifested Monday night because of its phraseology. The objectionable parts had been remedied.

The members of both Houses have gone home for the week with the exception of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, which will give a hearing to-morrow to the opponents of Assemblyman Queen's equal taxation bill.

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## SUDDENLY STRUCK BLIND.

Glare of an Electric Light Deprived a New Brunswick Boy of His Sight.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 13.—Christopher Stelle, eighteen years old, employed in the developing rooms of the draughting department of Waldron's Machine Works, met with a peculiar accident while at work in a dark room yesterday. He had gone into the room to look for some blue prints.

Stelle turned on the current in an incandescent electric light and the sudden change from darkness to the glare of the bright electric light shocked the optic nerves to such an extent as to make young Stelle blind. He called for assistance and had to be led from the dark room. Later he went to the home of his father, James P. Stelle, at No. 23 Baldwin street.

Mr. Waldron was called to attend him soon after he reached home. The father with him pronounced the case a very unusual one. He prescribed remedies and expressed the belief that Stelle's blindness would not be permanent. Stelle suffered all night and was unable to distinguish any objects.

## CHILD HURT BY A BICYCLE.

Peter McCarrick Was Knocked Down and Is in a Serious State.

Orange, N. J., Feb. 18.—Peter McCarrick, the eight-year-old son of Andrew McCarrick, of West Orange, is in